

JAPAN SEEKING AMERICAN DATA ON AIRPLINES

Mission Will Study U. S. Quantity Production of Liberty Motors.

Japan is sending an expert air mission to this nation to study the system of standardized production which has been put into effect in turning out Liberty Motors and Liberty Airplanes.

The mission, according to preliminary dispatches, includes a civilian expert and a leader of the Japanese Army Air Corps. Earlier reports of its coming were coupled with the groundless speculation that Japan proposed to construct a great air fleet to co-operate with the allies on either the Russian or the western front.

What Japan really wants to do, however, is to see how the program put into effect by America for producing a great air fleet within the span of a few months works out. She has studied the British method and the French method.

Quantity Production. New America, under war stress, comes along with a plan which provides for the production of airplanes on the scale of a certain well known brand of jitney, and Japan wants to know whether it will have better and quicker results than the systems she already knows about. She is gathering information for her own use should it ever be necessary for her to produce an air fleet overnight as a magician produces a rabbit out of a silk hat.

Japan has concentrated on the building up of an army and the construction of a powerful fleet. Like America before the war, she had not ventured far in the air. Now she wants to get all the information she can about what she considers the most promising program yet put forth by any of the warring nations.

Japan is basing her entire system on information she is getting and hopes to get in America. She is in hopes of developing her industrial and vast human resources along two lines—lines that will make her the combined Germany and America of the Far East.

Winning Germany's Market. She is now manufacturing and winning the market for the things that Germany had a world corner on before the war. These and her large sales of war supplies to Russia have brought an unprecedented flow of gold into the nation. Japan is rolling in wealth beyond her fondest dreams.

She believes that in America, the new world money market—she will find the best ideas for a financial system, revised to meet the new situation which confronts her—she has sent a financial mission here. The American air program now offers something new in the way of airship building, so she is going to study it.

As sufficient refutation of the report that Japan was going to build an air fleet for use in Europe, it is pointed out that lack of shipping facilities, and the vast distances her airplanes would have to travel, preclude any such plan.

RAILWAY STRIKE OFF

Continued from page one.

they did not deem necessary to their own maintenance and the maintenance of their families, and that they would be willing in case any critical situation of controversy should arise to consider any proposed solution in a spirit of accommodation and of patriotic purpose.

Both Are Silent.

Following the issuance of these statements, the brotherhood heads and White House were equally silent on what had actually transpired. Lee, Garretson, Stone and Carter were as Sphinxlike as in those hot August days of 1916 when another greater strike impended, and obtaining additional information from the White House was about as effective as trying to blow up one of the pyramids with a firecracker.

But as stated the brotherhood heads agreed to allow the President to guide their bark. It is understood that they have him virtual control of their fortunes for the entire war period.

Mr. Wilson has a strong hold upon the brotherhood heads. Last year when great pressure was exerted to make them abandon their demands, it was he who aided them. Today he was in a position to appeal to their patriotism. Also he had convinced them last year of fair treatment at his hands.

From the tenor of the statements it is indicated that the men were not directly stop efforts for higher wages; and it is also indicated that some increase will be granted. This will, it is believed, be settled by the President with the aid of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Up to this time the brotherhoods have never looked with favor upon mediation by the official board. But now they have Presidential assurance that their rights will be dropped their opposition.

It was a foregone conclusion that there would be no strike. This was practically settled when the railroad announced that they would allow the President to represent them fully.

This put them in a strong tactical position, which the brotherhoods would have found difficult to resist.

The main question concerning the conference today was how the brotherhoods would act when it came to a suggestion of mediation.

FIRST WOMEN SECTION HANDS WORKING IN UNITED STATES



The first photograph showing women section hands working cleaning the tracks on an American railroad. This is the first time that women have taken the places of men in the section gangs on roads in the United States. The women in this picture form a floating gang of female laborers working on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Summerhill.

HARVARD CLUB HEARS TALKS BY ALLIED OFFICERS

British and French Fighters Tell of Their Mission to Aid America.

British and French army officers, fresh from the front in France, who are in the United States to aid in preparing the American armies for the war, brought vividly home to members of the Harvard Club at a meeting last night what the war meant.

"Our mission to you," said Maj. Appleton, "is to give you the benefit of our experience, to save you the enormous price that we had to pay to know the things we know today of this war."

"We want you to start where we left off, not to begin where we began, and end the war quickly."

Maj. Appleton declared that the mainstay of an army was discipline. Armies which have gone to pieces suddenly and crumbled before the enemy have done so because they lacked discipline.

Unlike Hun's Strictness. "I do not mean the discipline of the Hun," the major continued, "discipline to us does not mean that. It does not mean 'Go on!' It means 'Come on!'"

The salute with a click of heels and the hand and arm just so, was not an acknowledgment of inferiority, but was the salute of one fighter to another. The practice of saluting had come down from the days of medieval chivalry and is the outgrowth of the practice of passing knights in raising the visor of their helmets.

England and the allies generally looked forward to the part the United States would play in the war with intense interest and expectation, he said.

The methods of using the bayonet in warfare and the part it played was told graphically by Maj. Alexander, of the British army. Sgt. Maj. Headley, of the British army, aided in the lecture and demonstrated the use of the weapon.

Like Boxing Rules. The same principles that govern boxing also govern the use of the bayonet, Maj. Alexander declared. There are three principal movements: The long and the short thrust and the jab or uppercut.

The guiding principle behind the schools which teach the use of the bayonet, Maj. Alexander said, was to train the men that they would be able to use the weapon while in any position.

The physique and spirit of the men at Camp Meade, Admiral, Maj. Alexander declared, hold great promise for the fighting ability of the American armies now being prepared for service at the front.

"It is not enough," he continued, "that the men be taught the meaning of war. The whole country, the entire nation, must be brought to realize that war is a stern and hard struggle."

Capt. de Reinach of the French army, who several years ago left France and went to Canada, where he became mayor of his city and then returned to France when war broke out, followed his British comrade-in-arms, Capt. de Reinach, who has visited the war camps established throughout the United States, spoke highly of the progress made in the forming of an army.

Dinner in December. The date of the annual dinner of the Harvard Club, which heretofore has been given usually in February, was advanced to the middle of December. A definite date for the dinner has not yet been chosen, but a resolution advancing it was adopted unanimously.

The report of the committee on war activities, of which Justice McCoy is chairman, was read and a strong plea made by Judge McCoy for more active participation of all members in war work.

Greater activity of members of the club probably will be the outcome of the efforts of the committee, and members last night volunteered for such work as they could perform. The first to declare himself being President Henning, who is a member of the faculty of George Washington University.

The dinner of the club, which will be simple because of the war, probably will be held between December 15 and Christmas, and many brilliant speakers are expected to deliver addresses.

DR. MOTT PRAISES GIVERS TO 'Y' FUND

War Work Council's Executive Discusses Campaign's Success.

Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., which closed its campaign last Monday night for \$5,000,000 to further the work among soldiers and sailors, was in Washington yesterday conferring with government officials on enlarging plans growing out of this great campaign.

In speaking of the success of the campaign, Dr. Mott made the following statement:

"The sweeping past the \$5,000,000 goal and reaching a total that already somewhat exceeds \$6,000,000 is one of the most striking facts in the history of war benevolence. The hope expressed by President Wilson that this campaign might be characterized by such unanimity and unity in efforts and in gifts as would ensure it abundant success has been fully realized. The American people took the matter into their own hands and carried it beyond all goals."

"The reasons why it is most fortunate that the fund is so largely over-subscribed are:

"First—The recent developments on the Eastern and Southern fronts have made it clear that we must render a far more extensive service to the armies of our allies in these regions. Second—The call which came from the prime minister of France that we help to operate 1,500 soldiers' homes for the French army cannot be denied. Third—The great increase in the number of prisoners of war makes necessary our doing far more for this much neglected and needy class. Fourth—The constant development of plans of our government multiplies the demands upon us for constructive service of the American enlisted men."

DE SAULLES TRIAL

Continued from page one.

the evening of August 2. The valet said Mrs. De Saulles asked if Mr. De Saulles was there. Mr. De Saulles stood beside him as he talked, he said, and asked him who had called.

"I told him 'the madam,'" said Hademak, "and he said, 'tell her I am at the club and won't be back for an hour.' I told her that, and then she asked me not to tell anyone she had called. I informed Mr. De Saulles what she had asked."

"When Mrs. De Saulles came to the house, later, I admitted her. Maj. De Saulles, father of Mr. John L. De Saulles, was lying on the lounge in the living room and Mr. De Saulles was sitting nearby. She asked for her son, and Mr. De Saulles said: 'It is my time to have him.'"

"Just then the telephone rang, and I went to answer it. I was attending to that when I heard Mr. De Saulles say, 'No! No!' Then I heard five shots. I ran into the living room and helped Maj. De Saulles carry him to the lounge. Mrs. De Saulles asked me what she could do, and I told her she could do nothing but wait for the police. Later, when I saw her in the garden, she said to me, 'Julius, help me get my boy,' and I replied, 'Madam, I can't do it.'"

Mrs. De Saulles glanced expectantly at her lawyer as he rose to cross examine the little valet. His very first question elicited a response for which the prosecution evidently was unprepared.

"Didn't Mrs. De Saulles ask the very first thing, over the telephone, 'where's Jack?' when she talked with you?" he demanded.

Uterhart Scores Point. "Yes," replied the witness. "What did you say?" "I told her Jack was being put to bed."

"And what did she say then?" asked his inquisitor. "She said, 'What is the meaning of keeping him so long, and couldn't I bring him over to her.' I told her I couldn't. It was then that I told her Mr. De Saulles was at the Meadowbrook Club."

"That was a lie!" snapped the lawyer. "Yes, sir."

"And you told that lie at command?"

A satirical playlet, entitled "Mrs. Ivory Bean Declines to Sign," will be delivered at the Auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's store tomorrow at 2 o'clock. The play is being put on by the Twentieth Century Club.

The second military ball was given in all branches of the service stations about Washington under the joint auspices of the federated Jewish organizations and the Young Men's Hebrew Association is to be given tomorrow evening at Elks' Hall, 918 H street.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover will speak on "The Work of Women on Food Conservation" at the regular meeting of the Women's Alliance of All Souls' Church today at 11 a. m.

A special meeting of the board of representatives will be held in the new Chamber of Commerce rooms, 611 Twelfth street, tonight at 8 o'clock for the purpose of receiving and acting upon a report from the committee on rules. This report will include recommendation for rules to govern the board until a new constitution and by-laws can be adopted, also nominations for membership on the standing committees.

De Saulles Jurors All Are Married

Mincola, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The complete jury which today began listening to testimony against Mrs. Blanca Errazuriz De Saulles, charged with murdering her husband, is as follows:

No. 1 and Foreman—John C. Bucking, 61, bookkeeper for J. P. Morgan and Company, married, two children.

No. 2—Philip H. Ohm, 53, retired grocer, married, two children.

No. 3—Edward H. Pitsch, 54, electrical engineer, married, one child.

No. 4—Lewis F. Comellas, 51, real estate dealer, married, four children.

No. 5—William P. Jones, 61, real estate dealer, married, two children.

No. 6—John A. Ellard, 50, superintendent building construction, married, one child.

No. 7—Herman H. Biers, 52, retired cigar manufacturer, married, one child.

No. 8—William H. Jones, 60, retired farmer, married, three children.

No. 9—Harry Livingstone, 55, railroad inspector, married, two children, now dead.

No. 10—Nicholas Schneider, 37, blacksmith, married, three children.

No. 11—George Siles, 60, carriage trimmer, married, no children.

No. 12—Alexander P. Norton, 54, married, five children.

DE SAULLES TRIAL

Continued from page one.

of Mr. De Saulles, who was your master?"

"Yes, sir."

"And didn't Mrs. De Saulles say that: 'Don't bother to tell anyone I rang up—I'll be right over to get Jack'—didn't she?"

The witness hesitated an instant, then answered affirmatively. His response produced a stir in the courtroom.

Uterhart then directed his questioning to the appearance of the defendant immediately before and after the shooting. The witness stated she was "paler than she is now," but declined to commit herself as to whether she looked sick. Hademak, responding to interrogations, declared that when he ran to the living room as the five shots were rapidly fired, Maj. De Saulles and his son were its only occupants. Mrs. De Saulles and Susanne being in the hall.

"Where were Mrs. Degener and Marshall Ward?" asked Uterhart.

"I don't know—they may have been in the dining-room," said the valet.

"Are you positive Ward was not in the room?" demanded the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," the witness replied.

Marshall E. Ward was called as the next witness but court was adjourned before he was questioned, as his examination, it was said, would be lengthy.

Defendant to Testify.

Lawyer Uterhart expects to call Mrs. De Saulles as the first witness for the defense tomorrow afternoon. He said she is in much better condition for the ordeal since the visit of little Jack last evening. Her brother and sister were in court throughout today's session, sitting immediately behind her.

Members of the De Saulles family occupied seats across the aisle from the defendant's relatives. So far as could be observed no member of either group glanced once at the other party.

Justice Manning, who is presiding at the trial, received nearly a dozen threatening letters in today's mail. One of these read, in part:

"May God help you if you do not acquit this girl, for she is innocent."

No further attention was paid to the letters by the court than an admonishment to court officers to exercise special care regarding persons admitted to auditors' seats.

OFFERS \$100 REWARD FOR FUGITIVE SLAYER

Kinsman of Murdered Woman and Child Seeks Kabansky's Capture.

"I'll give \$100 to the man or woman who brings to the authorities information leading to the capture and re-confinement of the man who killed my mother and shot my sister and little brother."

Thus Samuel L. Raboy offers inducement for the capture of the escaped convict, Herman Kabansky, murderer serving a life term, who disappeared from the reformatory at Lorton, Va., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he availed himself of the liberties he was accorded as a "trusty."

Kabansky, aged 35, entered the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lena Raboy, on the morning of March 20, 1914, shot his wife in the face as she slept, and attacked Mrs. Raboy in an adjoining room, fatally wounding her. He also shot his wife's brother, Solomon, aged 6, in the chest.

"I'll do everything I can to send that fellow into jail again," declared Mr. Raboy.

A posse is now searching for the escaped convict, who is described as a Russian Jew, 32 years of age, five feet six inches in height, weighing 160 pounds, dark hair, brown eyes, smooth face, and wearing blue overalls.

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REVIEW TO END RESERVE CORPS MEN'S TRAINING

The President May Attend Graduating Exercises and Fort Myer Parade.

A review and graduating exercises will be held at 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon on the parade grounds at Fort Myer of the regiment of candidates to be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the national army, at which it is hoped the President will be present.

Secretary of War Baker will make an address and present commissions to the officers. The Marine Band will lead.

It is expected that fashionable society from all sections of the East will be represented.

The following is a complete list of men to be commissioned from Washington and vicinity:

First Lieutenants, Infantry: Jesse Austin Lednum, William H. Byrne, East Falls Church, Va.; James M. Mason, Fairfax, Va.; Thomas Walton Alley, Washington, D. C.; John T. Taylor, Washington; Oscar J. Myers, Alexandria; William H. Windom, Washington; Logan Morris, Washington; Francis Edward Mix, Washington; Waldo Burnside, Myrtaville, Md.; Frederick Roccoford Gibbs, 1627 Sixteenth street northwest; Thomas Richard Darden, National Press Club; James Randall Cator, Jr., Alexandria; Paulus Powell Browning, the Barrington; Robert Yancy Zachary, 10 I street northeast; Dan Baban Miller, Jr., Alexandria; Albert Nantz, 1009 E street northwest; Douglas William Neff, Alexandria; Hunt Russell, Alexandria; Frank Seelye Miller, 1629 Twenty-ninth street; Edward Henry Hart, 1530 Jefferson place; Nathan Williams, Clarendon, Va.; Joseph Lee, Rhodes, Fort Myer, Va.; Leslie E. Burlingame, 1419 Twenty-second street northwest; Frank Boughton Fox, 1790 Kilbourne place; Benjamin Philpott, Crampton, 1704 P street northwest; Theodore Sullivan Cox, Emory place, Brightwood; Leslie Everett, Burlington, 1419 Twenty-second street northwest.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry: Simon Taylor Price, 190 East Capitol street; John Cotton Smith, 122 Rhode Island avenue northwest; Vernon Alden Dorsey, 194 Chevy Chase Drive, Chevy Chase, Md.; Sewell Webb Hodge, 152 Nineteenth street northwest; James Markham Marshall, private Medical Corps, Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park.

In Other Branches. Major, Field Artillery—Robert Burke Johnson, 224 F street northwest. Captains, Field Artillery—Clement Lincoln Houge, 1908 Biltmore street northwest; Volney Eaton, 226 M street northwest.

First Lieutenant, Field Artillery—Donald Woodward, in care of Woodward & Lothrop's, Eleventh and F streets northwest; Berkeley Willard Geyer, 122 S street northwest.

Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery—Norman Clifford Rogers, 3546 Thirtieth street northwest; Thomas Sergeant Pert Griffith, 210 Florida avenue; John H. Harnsberger, sergeant Troop A, D. C. Cavalry.

First Lieutenant, Signal Corps—Donald Cameron Fithian, 1469 Meridian place; Edwin Chamberlayne Hall, 50 South Street; Brook court, Frank Schley Hemmick, 1360 Perry place.

GIVES TALK ON ENGINES.

A lecture on "High Speed Gas Engines" by Prof. H. S. McDowell featured the November meeting of the Washington Navy Yard Branch of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen last evening at North-east Masonic Temple. W. E. Doyle was advanced from Junior to member; and the following were elected: As associates, H. Morlock, J. N. Sionosa and J. N. Spaw; as juniors, H. J. Clarkson, L. W. Turoff and J. H. Lapish.

Two French Ships Sunk.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Two French ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by German submarines last week, the Admiralty announced today.

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Moleskin O. D. Overcoat . . . \$22.50

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Wool Gloves, Wool Blankets, Wool Sweaters

Raleigh Haberdasher

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JULES FALK PLAYS AT U. D. C. CONCERT

Gertrude Arnold, Contralto, and Malvina Ehrlich, Pianist, Assist.

Jules Falk, the notable violinist, was the principal attraction at a well-attended concert given at Raucher's last night under the auspices of Stone-wall Jackson Chapter of the United